

## Education

<u>Original Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>Annual % Chg</u>	<u>Total % Chg</u>
<b><u>By Department or Division</u></b>				
Public School Support	\$560.1	\$1,152.6	7.5%	105.8%
Agricultural Research & Ext.	21.8	28.7	2.8%	31.9%
College and Universities	184.4	327.2	5.9%	77.4%
Community Colleges	8.9	19.5	8.2%	119.3%
Deaf & Blind, School for the	5.3	7.6	3.6%	43.0%
State Board of Ed.	.9	5.3	19.6%	499.5%
Health Education Programs	4.8	7.8	4.9%	61.5%
Historical Society	2.0	3.8	6.3%	84.7%
Library, State	3.0	3.6	1.8%	19.5%
Professional-Tech. Ed.	31.6	52.6	5.2%	66.2%
Public Broadcasting Sys.	2.7	2.3	(1.2%)	(11.8%)
Special Programs	3.3	9.9	11.7%	202.5%
Superintend. of Public Instr.	81.6	15.2	(15.5%)	(81.4%)
Vocational Rehabilitation	11.8	17.4	4.0%	47.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$922.2</b>	<b>\$1,653.7</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>79.3%</b>

<b><u>By Fund Source</u></b>				
General	\$749.7	\$1,292.3	5.6%	72.4%
Dedicated	75.1	173.7	8.7%	131.2%
Federal	97.4	187.6	6.8%	92.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$922.2</b>	<b>\$1,653.7</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>79.3%</b>

*Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding*

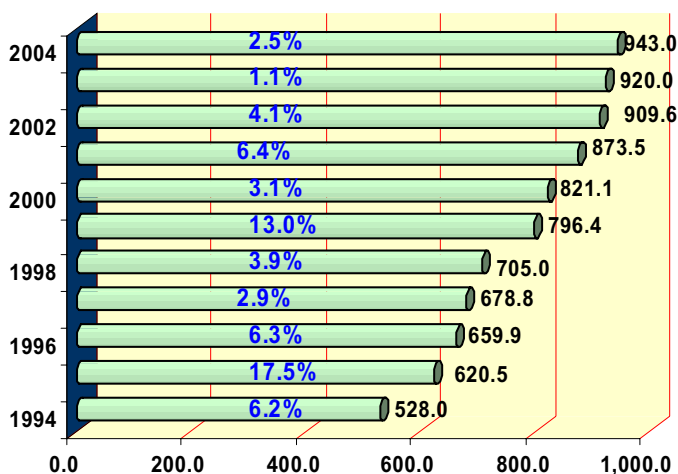
- ◆ Figures in the table above are skewed by the shifting of \$154 million in federal K-12 pass-through funds from the budget of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the budget for Public Schools in FY 2004. Without this shift, the Public Schools 10-year percent change would be 78.3%, which is in line with the average increase in education budgets. The Superintendent of Public Instruction's increase would have been 107.4%, driven predominantly by large increases in those same federal pass-through funds.

## Public Schools (K-12)

<u>Original Appropriated Operating Budget</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>Annual % Change</u>	<u>Total % Change</u>
<b>By Program</b>				
<b>Public Schools</b>	<b>\$560.1</b>	<b>\$1,152.6</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>105.8%</b>
General	\$528.0	\$943.0	6.0%	78.6%
Dedicated/Other	\$32.1	\$55.7	5.7%	73.3%
Federal	-	\$154.0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$560.1</b>	<b>\$1,152.6</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>105.8%</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Excludes Prof.-Tech. Educ. and Driver's Training funds. FY04 appropriation did not include federal funds.

### Total General Fund Appropriations to Public Schools



Note: Blue percentage is percentage change. FY 1999 appropriations include \$54.7 million in property tax replacement previously diverted from Sales Tax collections directly to Idaho school districts.

## Local School District Certified Personnel

**85% of the 16,000+ certificated personnel employed by Idaho school districts are teachers.**

	FY 1993 FTP	FY 2003 FTP	Annual % Change	Total % Change
<b>District Administration</b>	311.5	393.0	2.4%	26.2%
<b>School Administration</b>	592.2	718.7	2.0%	21.4%
<b>Student Services</b>	899.4	1,292.9	3.7%	43.8%
<b>Instructional Services</b>	11,822.2	13,852.2	1.6%	17.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	13,625.2	16,256.8	1.8%	19.3%
<b>Student Enrollment</b>	231,668	248,515	0.7%	7.3%

*Note: Based on Fall 2002 SDOE data.*

## FY 2002/2003 School District Profiles

**Over 248,000 students are enrolled in Idaho's K-12 public school system.**

<u>Size of District</u>	<u>No. of Districts</u>	<u>Student Enroll.</u>	<u>Student Teacher Ratio</u>	<u>Current Expend. Per Enrollee*</u>
Over 5,000 students	10	122,713	18.8	6271
2,500 to 4,999 students	15	58,204	18.0	5996
1,000 to 2,499 students	29	44,273	17.9	6089
500 to 999 students	22	14,746	15.5	7384
Less than 500 students	38	8,579	12.5	8881
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>248515</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>6191</b>

*\* FY 2002 SDOE sources are the most current available.*

## Public School Funding Formula

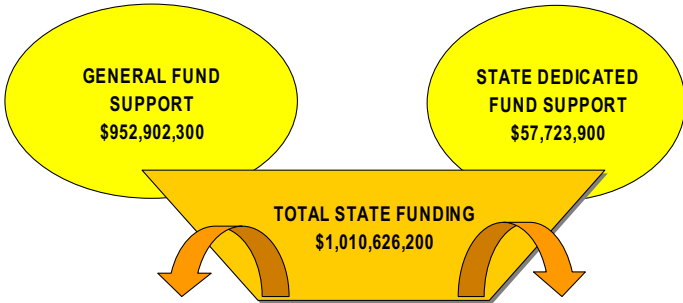
- ◆ **Support Units** - An integral part of the funding formula calculations is based on average daily attendance (ADA) according to the size of the schools and category of students. For example: In a district with 300 or more elementary students, each support unit is equal to 21.5 ADA. In a district with 100 elementary students, each support unit is equal to 16 ADA. In a district with 750 or more secondary students, each support unit is equal to 18.5 ADA. In a district with 250 secondary students, each support unit is equal to 13.5 ADA. The difference between the large and small districts is commonly referred to as the "sparsity factor". (Section 33-1002, subsection 6, Idaho Code).
- ◆ **Salary-Based Apportionment** – The salary-based apportionment segment of the public schools' appropriation typically makes up two-thirds of the appropriated state funds. When applicable benefits are included, the total state funding involved in this area is over 78%.

The salary-based apportionment is computed using the number of support units in a district multiplied by a staff allowance (equal to 1.1 for instructional positions; 0.075 for administrative; and, 0.375 for classified support staff) multiplied by a base salary (\$23,210 for instructional; \$33,760 for administrative; and \$18,463 for classified) multiplied by a district average experience and education index for the instructional and administrative areas. The experience and education index is computed according to a statutory table of years of service and level of education. Benefit costs for PERSI and FICA are computed on the total apportionment. (Sections 33-1004 through 33-1004F, Idaho Code.)

- ◆ **Transportation Program** - The costs of transporting pupils to and from school includes maintenance, operation and depreciation of vehicles, insurance, salaries and benefits of drivers, and other costs such as for contracted operations. The transportation support program is based on transporting pupils one and one-half miles or more unless approved by the state board of education. The state's share of the transportation costs is 85% of allowable costs for the preceding year (Section 33-1006, Idaho Code). The 2003 Legislature made several changes in this area, which will take place beginning in FY 2005. The most significant of these changes is designed to encourage school districts with transportation costs that are radically higher than the state average to bring expenditures more into line with other districts. Districts with costs above a certain level will not receive state reimbursement for those additional costs.

# Idaho Public School Fund Flow

(FY 2004 Operational Support - Excludes Bond, Plant Facility and Lottery Funds)

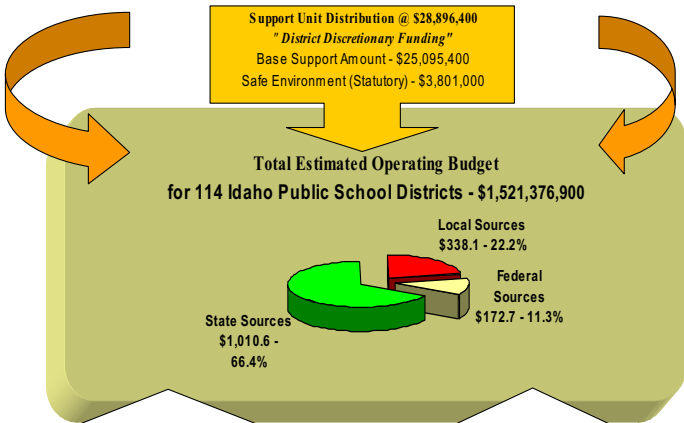


## Statutory Distributions to Idaho School Districts at \$931,618,300

Property Tax Replacement - \$73,022,700  
 Transportation - \$61,113,000  
 Border Contacts - \$800,000  
 Exceptl. Contracts/Tuition Equiv. - \$4,000,000  
 Floor/Program Adjustments - \$1,600,000  
 Salary-based Apportionment - \$666,616,200  
 State-paid Personnel Benefits - \$117,238,500  
 Early Retirement Payout - \$4,500,000  
 Teacher Incentive Awards - \$654,000  
 Driver's Education Funds - \$2,073,900

## Other Earmarked Distributions to Idaho School Districts at \$50,111,500

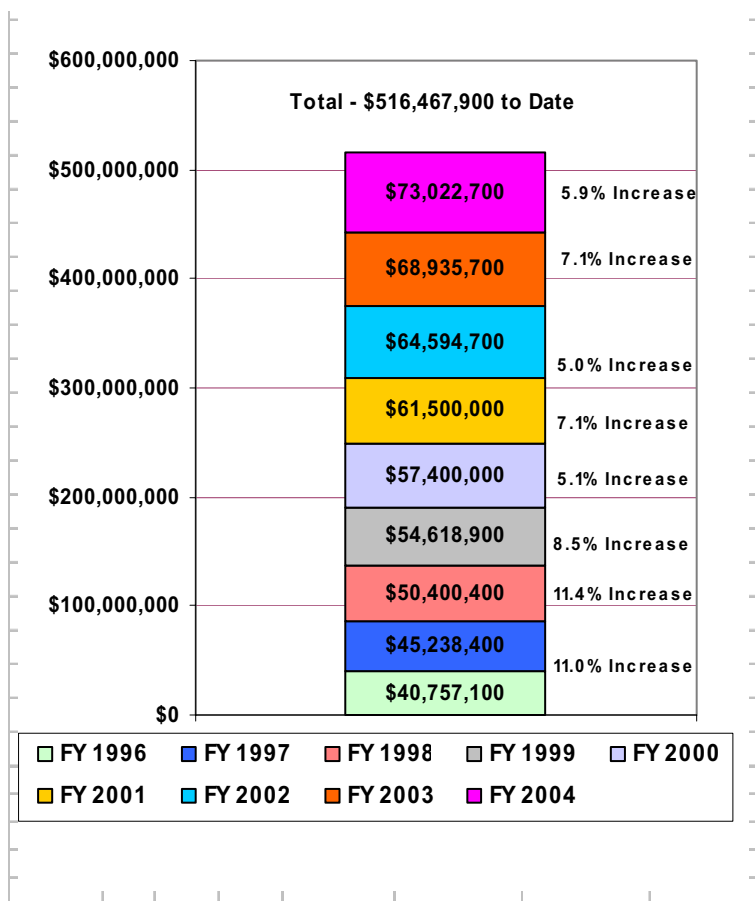
Limited English Proficiency - \$4,475,000  
 Safe and Drug Free Schools - \$4,700,000  
 Technology Grant Program - \$8,400,000  
 Idaho Reading Initiative - \$3,300,000  
 Achievement Standards - \$1,000,000  
 Teacher Training (LRE) - \$1,000,000  
 Teacher Training (Gifted & Talented) - \$500,000  
 Professional-Technical Education - \$9,901,500  
 Bond Levy Equalization - \$825,000  
 School Facilities (Lottery) - \$8,425,000  
 Public Education Stabilization Fund - \$7,135,000  
 Idaho Digital Learning Academy - \$450,000



**Federal Funds - \$172,650,700**  
 Dept. of Education - \$153,980,000  
 Federal Forest - \$5,929,000  
 Impact Aid - \$7,600,000    Prof.Tech. Ed. - \$5,141,700

**Local Property/Other  
 \$338,100,000**

## History of Property Tax Relief to Idaho Schools



- ◆ **HB 156**, Laws of 1995, reduced local school tax levy authority from four-tenths to three-tenths of one percent, and made up the amount of the levy reduction from state Sales Tax revenues.
- ◆ **SB 1535**, Laws of 1998, changed the property tax replacement mechanism. Sales Tax revenues are now deposited in the state General Fund, and the one-tenth of one percent tax relief payment to schools is now appropriated in the Public Schools budget. This change is effective beginning in FY 1999.
- ◆ **HB 463**, Laws of 2003 capped the amount of money that the state will provide annually for property tax replacement at the lesser of one-tenth of one percent, or \$75 million. It is expected that the \$75 million cap will be reached in the FY 2005 budget.

## Statewide Certified Staff Salaries for Idaho School Districts

***Average total teacher pay in Idaho is over \$40,000.***

	FY 1993 Avg Total Salary	FY 2003 Avg Total Salary	Annual % Change	Total % Change
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### **District Administration**

Superintendent	55,637	82,129	4.0%	47.6%
Assistant Superintendent	57,002	86,769	4.3%	52.2%
Director	44,331	63,933	3.7%	44.2%
Supervisor/Coordinator	42,281	61,985	3.9%	46.6%
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>48,072</b>	<b>69,194</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>

### **School Administration**

Elementary Principals	44,677	66,413	4.0%	48.7%
Secondary Principals	47,009	68,645	3.9%	46.0%
Assistant Principals	43,486	62,348	3.7%	43.4%
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>45,106</b>	<b>65,977</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>46.3%</b>

### **Student Services**

Education Media Gen.	29,849	46,057	4.4%	54.3%
Counselors	32,888	46,006	3.4%	39.9%
School Psychologists	36,243	50,088	3.3%	38.2%
School Nurses	24,582	38,074	4.5%	54.9%
School Social Workers	31,343	43,783	3.4%	39.7%
Speech & Hearing Therap.	30,078	43,993	3.9%	46.3%
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>31,587</b>	<b>45,389</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>43.7%</b>

### **Instructional Services**

Elementary Teachers	27,112	40,301	4.0%	48.6%
Secondary Teachers	28,552	41,422	3.8%	45.1%
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>27,793</b>	<b>40,849</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>47.0%</b>

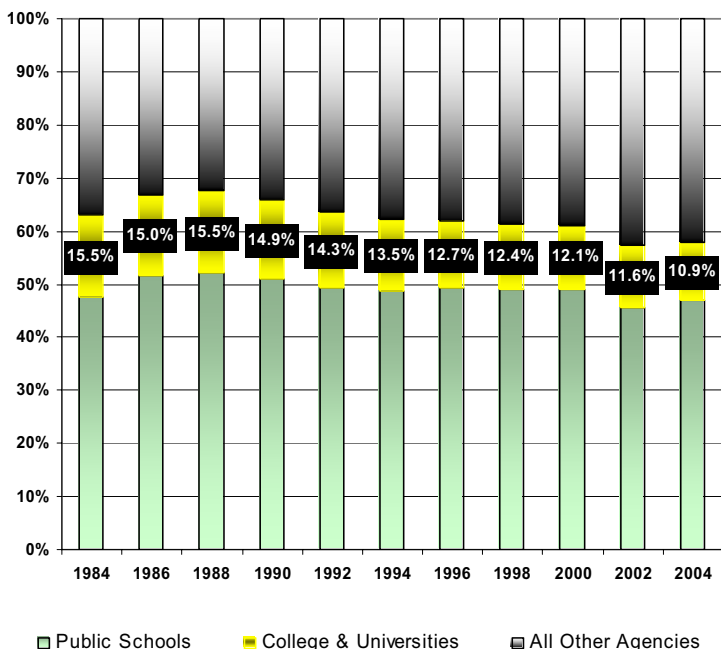
*Note: Based on Fall 2002 State Department of Education data.*

## Idaho's Higher Education System

### General Fund Support for Higher Education A 20-Year History

Over the past ten years, as a percent of Total General Fund Appropriations, funding for Idaho's 4-year institutions of higher education has been squeezed between funding for K-12 education and rapidly growing costs for Corrections and Health & Welfare. Higher ed funding grew the slowest among the six government segments listed below.

<b>General Fund Approps (millions)</b>	<b>FY 1984</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	<b>Annual %Chg</b>	<b>Total %Chg</b>
College & Universities	\$ 70.0	\$ 218.0	5.8%	211.4%
Public Schools	\$ 215.0	\$ 943.0	7.7%	338.6%
All Other Education	\$ 38.7	\$ 131.3	6.3%	239.3%
Health & Welfare	\$ 64.1	\$ 375.8	9.2%	486.3%
Adult/Juv Corrections	\$ 11.5	\$ 140.6	13.3%	1122.6%
All Other Agencies	\$ 52.4	\$ 195.3	6.8%	272.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 451.7</b>	<b>\$ 2,004.0</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>343.7%</b>





*Idaho's Higher Education System*

## Operating Budgets

### Appropriated Funds Only

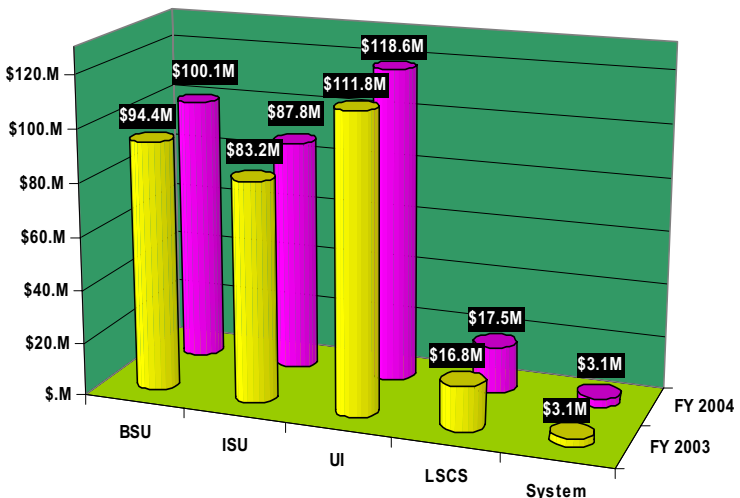
*Source: Office of the State Board of Education*

	Annual Total			
Operating Budget	FY 1995	FY 2004	%Chg	%Chg
<b>By Campus</b>				
Boise State University	\$62.6M	\$100.1M	4.8%	60.0%
Idaho State University	\$54.M	\$87.8M	5.0%	62.5%
University of Idaho	\$81.2M	\$118.6M	3.9%	46.0%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$12.2M	\$17.5M	3.7%	43.9%
System, HERC, Tech	\$2.2M	\$3.1M	3.6%	42.1%
<b>Total Approp Funds</b>	<b>\$212.2M</b>	<b>\$327.2M</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>54.2%</b>
<b>Add'l Student Fee Rev</b>	<b>\$2.5M</b>	<b>\$0</b>		
<b>Total Operating Budget</b>	<b>\$214.7M</b>	<b>\$327.2M</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>52.4%</b>

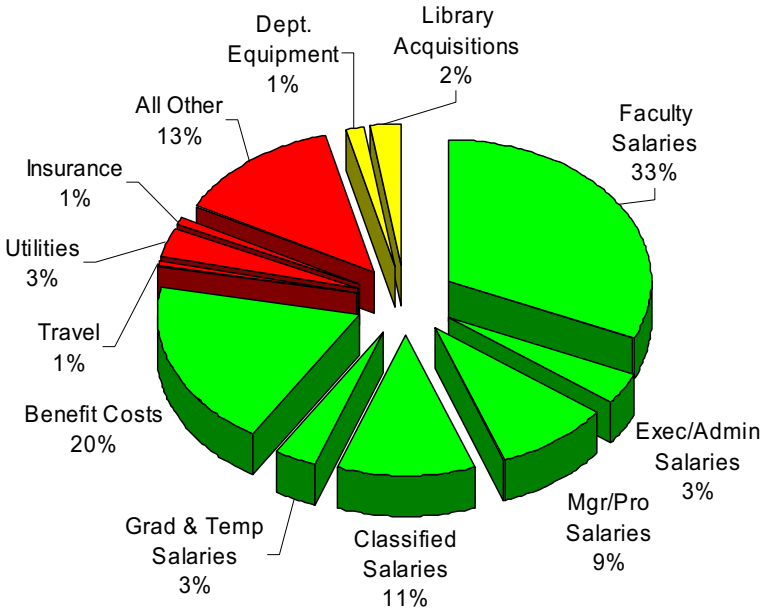
### By Fund Source

General	\$164.5M	\$218.M	2.9%	32.6%
Dedicated	\$47.7M	\$109.2M	8.6%	128.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$212.2M</b>	<b>\$327.2M</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>54.2%</b>

FY 2003 to FY 2004 Change in Operating Budgets



*Idaho's Higher Education System*  
**FY 2004 Appropriated Funding**  
**by Personnel, Operating & Capital Expenditures**  
*Source: Office of the State Board of Education*



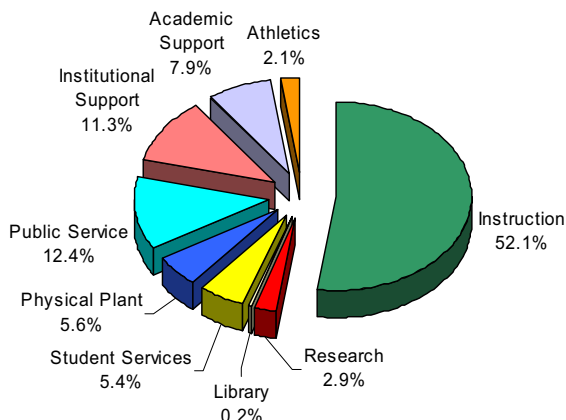
**Personnel costs will consume 78% of the \$324.1 million distributed to the 4-year institutions.** Of the \$253.2 million spent on employee compensation, the biggest chunk goes to faculty salaries and the next biggest chunk goes to benefit costs for all employees.

**Operating expenses account for 18% of the higher ed appropriation.** Of the \$58.4 million spent on consumables, \$10.7 million (18%) will be spent on utilities, \$2.6 million (5%) will be spent on insurance and \$1.9 million (3%) will be spent on travel.

**Capital Outlay totals 4% of the appropriation or \$12.5 million.** Library acquisitions typically account for nearly two-thirds of the durable goods purchased by the institutions.

*Idaho's Higher Education System*  
**FY 2004 Appropriated Funding  
 by Functional Classification**

*Source: Office of the State Board of Education*



**Instruction:** academic and professional-technical credit and non-credit courses including faculty.

**Research:** individual and/or project research, institutes and research centers.

**Student Services:** financial aid, counseling and career guidance, student health services, student newspapers, student organizations, intra-mural athletics, cultural events, etc.

**Physical Plant:** services and maintenance related to facilities and grounds.

**Public Service:** cooperative extension, conferences, institutes, radio & television, reference bureaus, consulting, etc.

**Institutional Support:** governing board, planning, programming, legal, fiscal, personnel, logistical, fund raising, investment, etc.

**Academic Support:** academic administration, computing services, libraries, museums, galleries, audio-visual services, etc.

**Athletics:** administration, marketing and student participation in inter-collegiate men's and women's athletics.

*Source: National Association of College & University Business Officers*

## Idaho's Higher Education System

### Student Fees

Source: Office of the State Board of Education, WICHE

Student fees in Idaho increased by an average of 9.6% from FY 2003 to FY 2004. They were 65% of the WICHE average in FY 1996, have grown to 101% of that average seven years later.

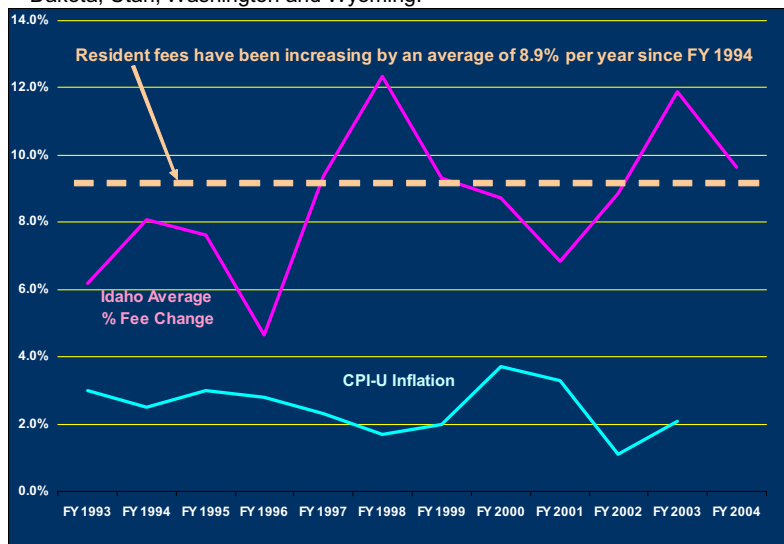
<b>Annual Undergraduate Full-Time Student Fees</b>	<b>Fall 1993</b>	<b>Fall 2003</b>	<b>Annual %Chg</b>	<b>Total %Chg</b>
<b>Resident Fees</b>				
Boise State University	\$ 1,480	\$ 3,251	8.2%	119.7%
Idaho State University	\$ 1,386	\$ 3,448	9.5%	148.8%
University of Idaho	\$ 1,426	\$ 3,348	8.9%	134.8%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 1,320	\$ 3,126	9.0%	136.8%
<b>Idaho Average</b>	<b>\$ 1,403</b>	<b>\$ 3,293</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>134.7%</b>

#### Non-Resident Tuition Only

Boise State University	\$ 3,050	\$ 6,720	8.2%	120.3%
Idaho State University	\$ 3,614	\$ 6,600	6.2%	82.6%
University of Idaho	\$ 3,900	\$ 7,392	6.6%	89.5%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 2,920	\$ 5,998	7.5%	105.4%
<b>Idaho Average</b>	<b>\$ 3,371</b>	<b>\$ 6,678</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>98.1%</b>

(Non-Residents pay Fees plus Tuition.)

\*The 15 WICHE member states include Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.



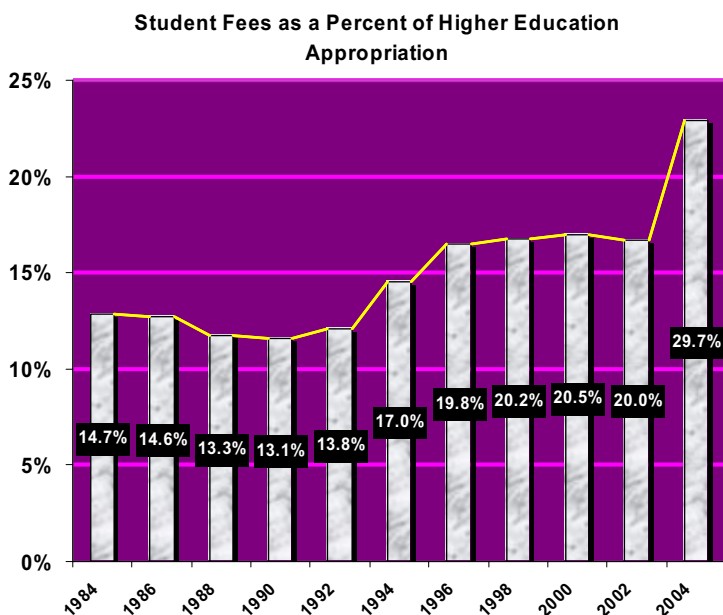
# Idaho's Higher Education System

## Student Fees

Source: Idaho Legislative Budget Office

<u>Original Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
General Fund	\$70.0	\$218.0	5.8%	211.4%
Endowment Funds	\$5.8	\$11.96	3.7%	107.4%
<b>Total State Support</b>	<b>\$75.8</b>	<b>\$229.96</b>	5.7%	203.5%
Student Fees	\$13.1	\$97.2	10.5%	642.0%
<b>Total Appropriation</b>	<b>\$88.9</b>	<b>\$327.2</b>	6.7%	268.1%

The FY 2004 appropriation contains two years of student fee increases. The FY 2003 fees were set by the State Board of Education after the 2002 Legislature adjourned and were recorded in the FY 2004 appropriation. Due to the long 2003 legislative session, the Board was able to set FY 2004 fees in time to also be included in that year's appropriation. These circumstances distort the graph below.



# Idaho's Higher Education System

## Salary Trends

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

### FACULTY SALARIES (BSU, ISU, UI, LCSC average)

	FY 1992	FY 2002	Annual % Chg	Total % Chg
Professor	\$ 43.1	\$ 66.9	4.5%	55.2%
Assoc. Professor	\$ 36.7	\$ 54.2	4.0%	47.7%
Asst. Professor	\$ 32.0	\$ 46.5	3.8%	45.3%

### ADMINISTRATIVE & PROFESSIONAL (BSU, ISU, UI)

	FY 1996	FY 2003	Annual % Chg	Total % Chg
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 115,670	\$ 157,629	3.1%	36.3%
Chief Academic Officer	\$ 99,972	\$ 141,163	3.5%	41.2%
Chief Business Officer	\$ 98,301	\$ 131,220	2.9%	33.5%
Dean, Business	\$ 92,504	\$ 120,224	2.7%	30.0%
Dean, Education	\$ 83,598	\$ 108,886	2.7%	30.2%
Dean, Engineering	\$ 97,272	\$ 135,706	3.4%	39.5%
Dean, Graduate	\$ 86,424	\$ 98,599	1.3%	14.1%
General Counsel	\$ 75,033	\$ 104,208	3.3%	38.9%
Comptroller	\$ 64,938	\$ 85,169	2.7%	31.2%
Registrar	\$ 61,291	\$ 72,571	1.7%	18.4%
Director, Athletics	\$ 76,440	\$ 123,469	4.9%	61.5%



# Idaho's Higher Education System

## Salary Comparisons

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education and OSBE

### FY 2002 FACULTY SALARIES

(Average Annual Pay for Full-Time Professors)

#### Public Universities (BSU, ISU, UI)

	Idaho	Nation	Difference
Professor	\$ 64,375	\$ 82,344	\$ (17,969)
Associate Professor	\$ 52,129	\$ 57,984	\$ (5,855)
Assistant Professor	\$ 43,145	\$ 48,671	\$ (5,526)
All	\$ 43,061	\$ 63,595	\$ (20,534)

#### Other Public 4-Year Institutions (LCSC)

	Idaho	Nation	Difference
Professor	\$ 57,441	\$ 69,641	\$ (12,200)
Associate Professor	\$ 47,875	\$ 54,062	\$ (6,187)
Assistant Professor	\$ 41,119	\$ 44,293	\$ (3,174)
All	\$ 46,647	\$ 54,255	\$ (7,608)

#### 2-Year Colleges (CSI, NIC)

	Idaho	Nation	Difference
Average Faculty	\$ 39,188	\$ 48,240	\$ (9,052)

### FY 2003 ADMINISTRATIVE & PROFESSIONAL STAFF

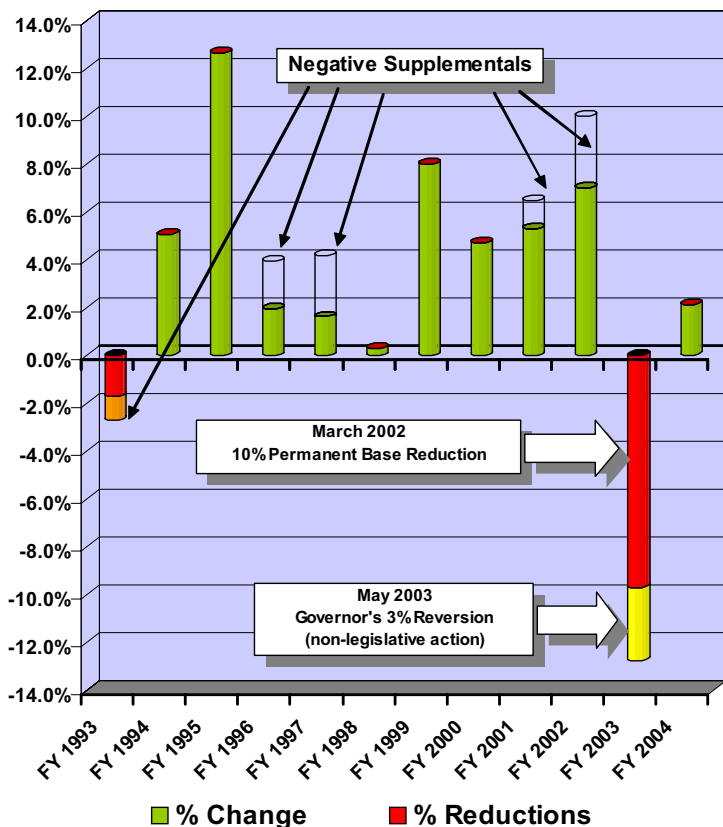
#### Public Universities (BSU, ISU, UI)

	Idaho	Nation	Difference
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 157,629	\$ 230,000	\$ (72,371)
Chief Academic Officer	\$ 141,163	\$ 176,300	\$ (35,137)
Chief Business Officer	\$ 131,220	\$ 152,642	\$ (21,422)
Dean, Business	\$ 120,224	\$ 161,178	\$ (40,954)
Dean, Education	\$ 108,886	\$ 130,886	\$ (22,000)
Dean, Engineering	\$ 135,706	\$ 151,532	\$ (15,826)
Dean, Graduate Programs	\$ 98,599	\$ 118,965	\$ (20,366)
General Counsel	\$ 104,208	\$ 122,000	\$ (17,792)
Comptroller	\$ 85,169	\$ 92,700	\$ (7,531)
Registrar	\$ 72,571	\$ 79,266	\$ (6,695)
Director, Athletics	\$ 123,469	\$ 128,052	\$ (4,583)

## Idaho's Higher Education System General Fund Reductions

*Source: Idaho Legislative Budget Office*

Since FY 1993, General Fund appropriations to higher education have increased by an average of 3.8% annually. Negative Supplemental appropriations have reduced those increases by an average of 1% over that same period.



In addition to the 10% or \$23.8 million General Fund Permanent Base Reduction included in higher education's FY 2003 appropriation, the governor required the institutions to revert another 3% or \$6.6 million six weeks before the end of the fiscal year.

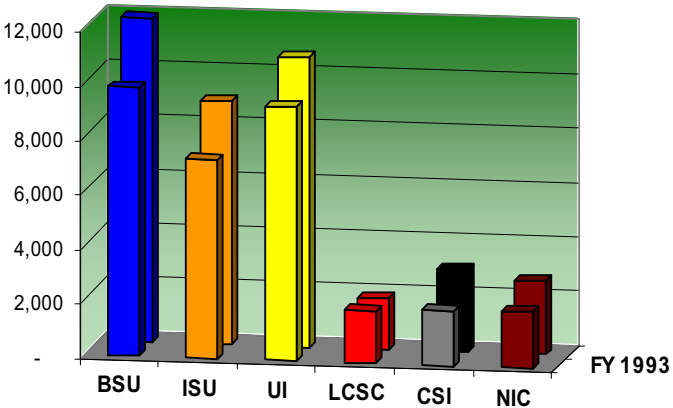


## Enrollment Growth

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

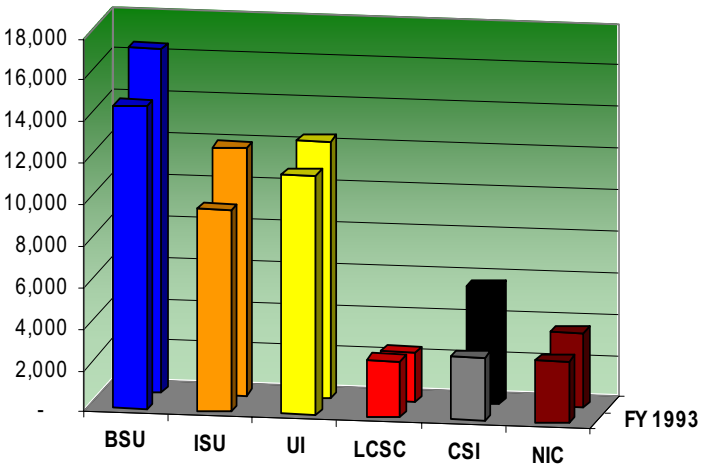
### 10-Year FTE Student Change

FY 1993 to FY 2002



### 10-Year Student Headcount Change

FY 1993 to FY 2002



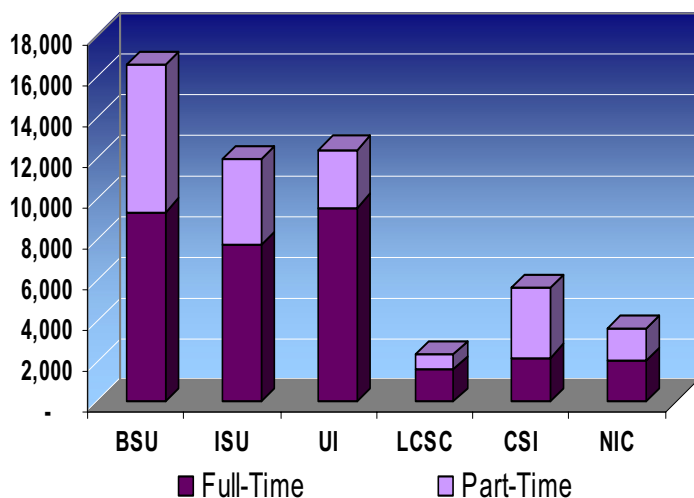
# Idaho's Higher Education System

## Headcount Enrollment

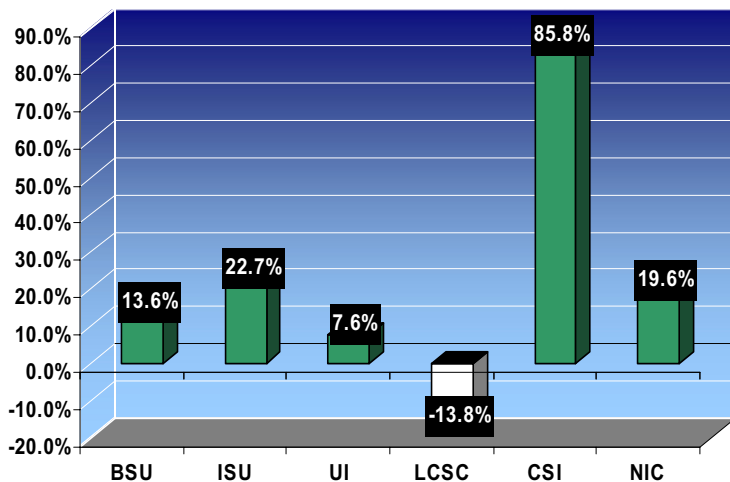
Student Headcount

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

### Student Headcount, Academic Only, Fall 2002



### 10-Year Percent Change, Fall 1993 to Fall 2002 Student Headcount, Academic Only



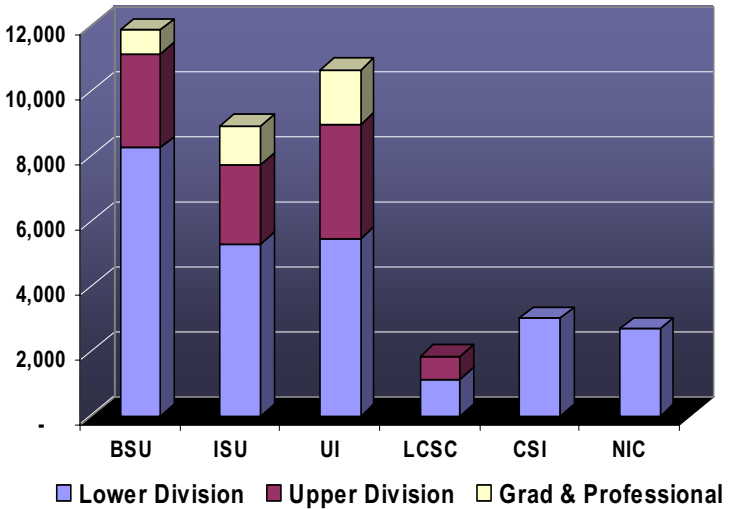
# Idaho's Higher Education System

## FTE Enrollment

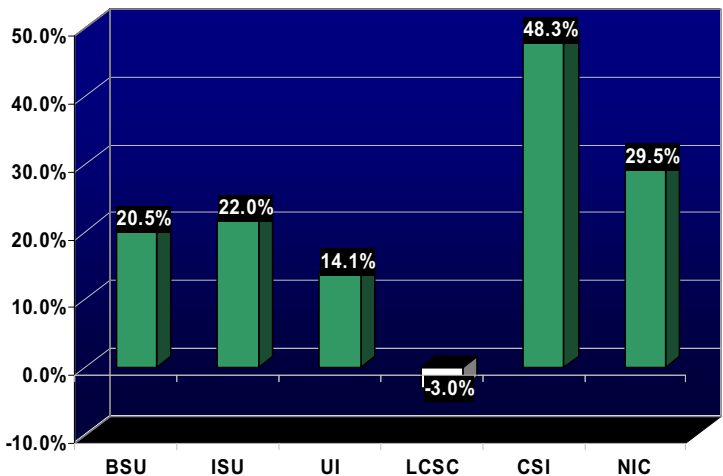
Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Students

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

### Full-Time Equivalent Students, Academic Only, Fall 2002



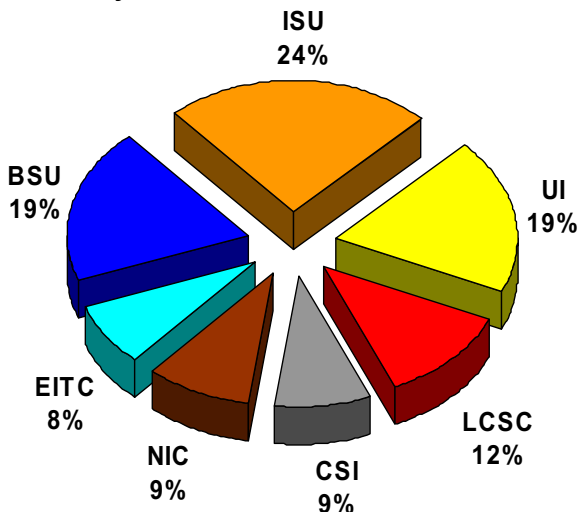
### 10-Year Percent Change, Fall 1993 to Fall 2002 Full-Time Equivalent Students, Academic Only



## Idaho's Higher Education System Campus Construction Funding

*Source: Idaho Legislative Budget Office*

### Distribution of \$149.4 million in New Construction Funding by Institution, FY 1993 to FY 2004



**FY 1993 to FY 2001:** Higher education received \$83.3 million from the Permanent Building Fund for new campus construction projects.

**FY 2002:** Seven projects totaling \$58.1 million were funded by the PBF then cancelled with the money used to balance the General Fund budget in response to a severe state and national recession.

**FY 2003:** No money was provided for new campus construction.

**FY 2004:** The Legislature passed HCR 30 to generate \$66.2 million via the sale of Idaho State Building Authority bonds to construct all of the projects that were cancelled in FY 2002.

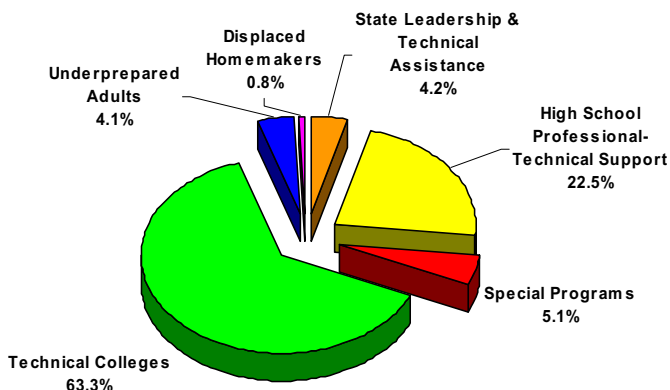
#### HCR 30 Bonded Projects

<b>BSU</b>	<b>\$8.7M</b>	BSU-West 1st Academic Bldg
<b>ISU</b>	<b>\$12.2M</b>	Rendevous Classroom
<b>UI</b>	<b>\$11.7M</b>	Teaching & Learning Center
<b>LCSC</b>	<b>\$10.9M</b>	Activity Center
<b>CSI</b>	<b>\$5.4M</b>	Fine Arts Addition
<b>NIC</b>	<b>\$11.0M</b>	Allied Health Sciences
<b>EITC</b>	<b>\$6.4M</b>	Health Education Bldg
<b>\$66.2M</b>		

## Professional-Technical Education

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

Nearly two out of every three dollars appropriated for Professional-Technical Education goes to Idaho's six technical colleges (at BSU, ISU, LCSC, CSI, NIC and EITC). That amount totals \$31.6 million.



More than half of the remaining dollar--or \$11.1 million--supports high school professional-technical programs.

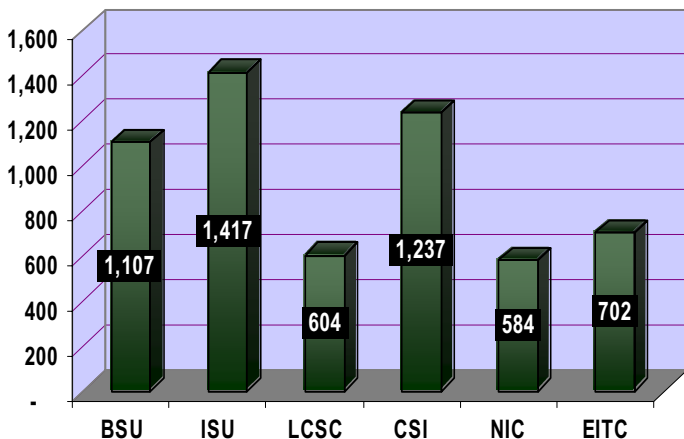
(in millions)	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>Annual % Change</u>	<u>Total % Change</u>
<b>By Fund Source</b>				
General	25.7	44.2	5.6%	72.0%
Federal	5.5	7.8	3.6%	41.8%
Other	0.4	0.6	4.1%	50.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>66.5%</b>

Source: State Division of Professional-Technical Education

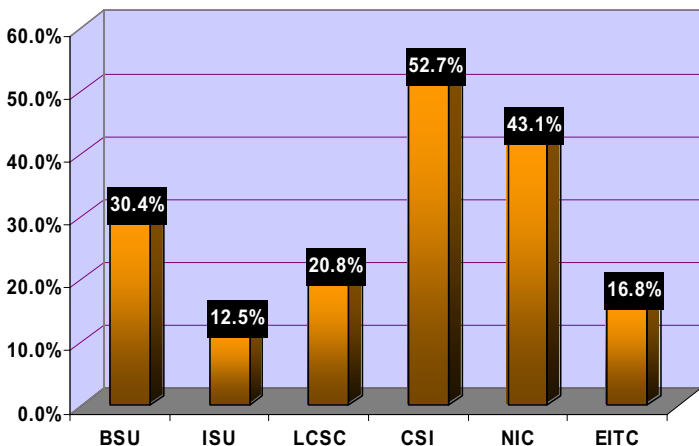
Professional-Technical Education  
**Technical College Enrollment**  
**Student Headcount**

*Source: Office of the State Board of Education*

**Student Headcount, Professional-Technical Only  
Fall 2002**

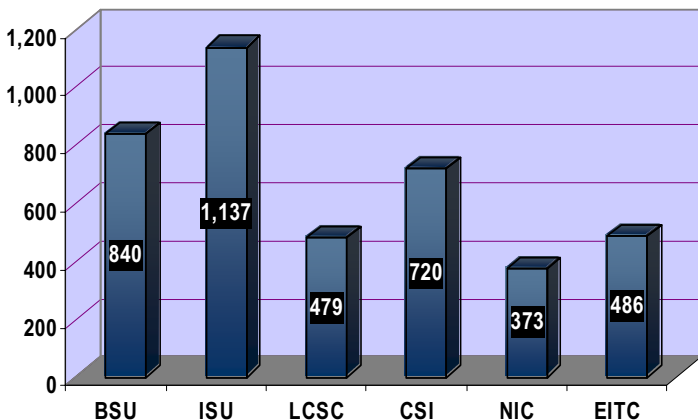


**4-Year Percent Change, Fall 1998 to Fall 2002  
Student Headcount, Professional-Technical Only**

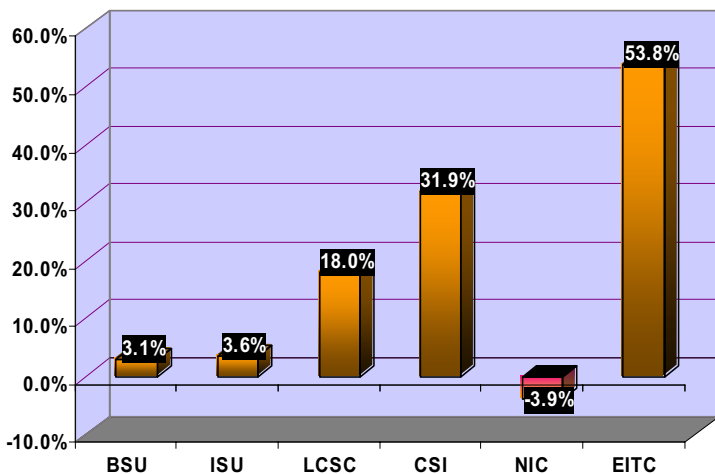


Professional-Technical Education  
**Technical College Enrollment**  
 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Students  
*Source: Office of the State Board of Education*

**FTE Students, Professional-Technical Only  
 Fall 2002**

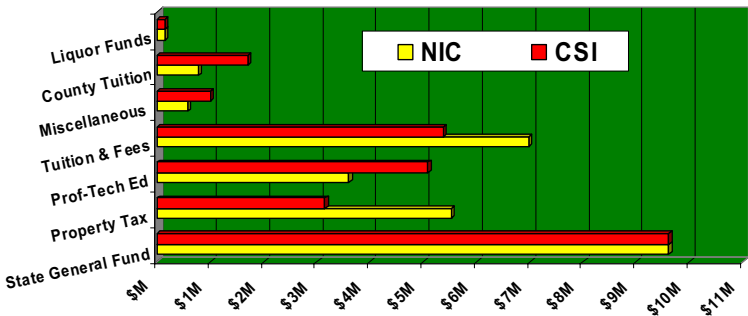


**4-Year Percent Change, Fall 1998 to Fall 2002  
 FTE Students, Professional-Technical Only**



## Idaho's Higher Education System Community College Funding

Source: North Idaho College & the College of Southern Idaho



The property tax levies that Kootenai County residents pay for NIC and that Twin Falls and Jerome County residents pay for CSI have been cut by more than half over the past ten years due primarily to relief provided by the Legislature.

### NIC & CSI Levy Rates & County Valuations

